

MEN OF AFFAIRS PRAISE MORGAN

Called Public Benefactor
by Chamber of Com-
merce Speakers.

ROOT CHIEF EULOGIST

Dead Financier Often Acted
for Government, Says
the Senator.

HIS MOTIVES UNSELFISH

Donations Probably as Great as
Fortune He Left—His
Love of Art.

J. Pierpont Morgan's services to his country when, as Senator Elihu Root said, "he took the place that the Government should have taken many and many a time," and the character which made the great banker's achievements in many fields possible were the themes of the speakers at the meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce held yesterday to pay tribute to the memory of the dead financier.

The assembly room of the chamber was crowded as never before in its history when James G. Cannon, chairman of the executive committee, moved that out of respect to Mr. Morgan's memory all business be suspended. Every seat was filled, and many men whose names spell greatness in the financial world were standing when John Champlain, president of the chamber, began speaking. A list of those present would contain the names of most of the men prominent in New York's business world.

The members of the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., with the exception of J. P. Morgan, Jr., were seated directly in front of the president's desk. They were Henry P. Davidson, Thomas W. Lamont, Charles Steele, E. T. Stotesbury, Temple Bowdoin, Horatio G. Lloyd and William H. Porter. Robert Bacon, ex-minister to France and a former member of the firm, and Francis Lynde Stetson were seated with the executive partners.

Whole Nation His Debtor.

In his address President Champlain referred to the fact that Mr. Morgan had been for fifty years a member of the chamber and for four terms one of its vice-presidents. He said in part:

"The greatest financier of his time, Mr. Morgan, above any other man, embodied the American ideal of enterprise and integrity and courage. He has gone from our earth, but his spirit lives on in the hearts of his countrymen. Those opposed to him questioned his motives, belittled his achievements and at times even strove to make his deeds of beneficence appear acts of rapacity and selfishness. The panic year of 1907 furnishes an example with which we are all familiar. It is well impossible for this community to exaggerate the debt it owes to Mr. Morgan for his splendid services to public and private credit then, yet sensational criticism has often charged him with promoting the panic for his own ends. Happily the story is plain and open, and history will make it evident that he labored assiduously for months to stem the rising tide of distrust.

"We his neighbors know what manner of man Mr. Morgan was. We knew the goodness of his heart as well as the greatness of his mind. It is fitting that we should ascribe to him here to-day the reverence, honor and memory that do reverent homage to his memory and to bear witness to the nobility of his character and the beneficence of his life."

When Senator Root arose to speak there was a burst of applause, which was quickly subdued when it became apparent that Senator Root was laboring under a difficulty which made it difficult for him to go on. When the Senator began to speak the silence was almost painful.

The speaker's voice broke frequently and toward the end of his address sank almost to a whisper. He said:

"Mr. Morgan's life is still so near to us, the sense of loss, the real realization that he whom we met here and there in the daily life of the present is dead, here no more is so vivid that discrimination is difficult. Fitting, therefore, under the swift and sudden detachment of death we can already vaguely and dimly perceive his great career as a whole; the vigorous personality seen against the background of tremendous forces which play and conflict have been not merely the scoria, but the development of an amazing half century of progress for civilization."

Personalized Great Force.

Senator Root went on to picture the "great force" when Mr. Morgan began his career as a banker and said:

"The transactions of to-day would have seemed impossible a half a century ago. The dreams have been realized in this single active life. This change has not been an invasion, it has not come from without, it has not been revolution. It has been development, a growth from the latent forces that existed half a century ago.

And this our friend whom we honor and mourn to-day is the first, the commanding figure in this amazing movement of the forces of civilization; the greatest of bankers, the greatest organizer of production, the greatest master of commerce of the world in the mightiest epoch of power applied to finance, to production and to commerce."

How came Mr. Morgan to be this commanding figure? No title marked him for leadership to the common apprehension; no office created for him a presumption of greatness; he had none of the arts of popularity; he had but little capacity for expression; in a country of orators, of influence from the platform and of influence by the printed page, he was almost silent. It was only under stress of deep emotion that his power exhibited itself in words. The real man was hidden under a manner often gruff, always reserved.

"How came he to this leadership? He had first of all the constructive instinct. The instinct that moved him was not to accumulate but to do. He

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care little for money for itself. It was what he could do with it; it was to use it for good ends and objects of interest and desire; it was not the instinct of the miser but the instinct of the builder which moved him always. Mr. Root closed Mr. Morgan's mental processes to those "rare men" who in the field of higher mathematics are able to proceed to a distant conclusion by processes unconscious to themselves. Mr. Morgan, he said, "did not reason by logical processes. His mind went straight as an arrow to its conclusion by processes he himself could not have explained and of which he himself was not conscious."

A Master of Shame.

"After speaking of Mr. Morgan's 'quality of swift decision' and the 'high courage and inflexible resolution' that gave to his decision the quality of absolute finality," the Senator said:

"An incident—perhaps a necessary incident—of this extraordinary quality of the man was that he carried a touchstone for all sham and deceit and pretence. Naturally, with these qualities Mr. Morgan was direct, simple and frank, never cunning or devious, never wasting time or retarding progress by putting about among little things. He always went to the main question, decided that and let everything else follow."

But above all these things said the speaker, the greatness Mr. Morgan had imagination. "That imagination without which no one, poet or banker, reasoner or builder, can be great. He had imagination and he had faith, which gave substance to things hopeful. Take him all in all he was a man—a great man. And with these qualities had he not genius? I think he had. I think no ordinary talent can answer the question why Mr. Morgan attained the leadership he did."

So it was, said Senator Root, that Mr. Morgan's name became a "keystone of soundness and honor" and he went on:

"He carried in his affairs the supreme capital of character, as was shown under stress of excitement in the huge investigation. To the wonderment and confusion of smaller minds who had been thinking upon a lower plane than he stood upon he illustrated this great truth."

The Senator said Mr. Morgan had been misjudged by some who could not see "that great affairs proceed upon the same plane of morality as small affairs." Morgan played no game of chance. He acquired no fortune by deceit or overreaching or unfair advantage. He took from no man, but he acquired a great fortune by making the prosperity of many and by taking his fair and just share of the prosperity that he created.

Acted for the Government.

The scope of his enterprise gave him a relation to public affairs that was unexampled, not only in our country, but I think in any country. There were so many investors in so many enterprises whom his chivalric sense of honor led him to desire to protect that the financial condition of the country was of immediate interest to him, and he took the place that Government should have taken, and many a time.

The faults of our financial system, made possible by the incapacity of lawmakers to reconcile confidence and knowledge, he remedied from time to time as occasion arose by his own tremendous power. And that was Government.

"What Mr. Morgan did in the settlement of the coal strike, what he did in the panic of 1907 was Government as truly as the leadership of a great nation acquired by one commanding figure that turns it into an army for conquest is Government."

Senator Root spoke of "that other side of Mr. Morgan's character," his "loyalty to every cause he espoused; his love of what was great in literature, in history and in art," and added:

"Many men remain to be grateful to him for the preservation of their fortunes; many men remain to be grateful for his example of integrity and honor, and many women to bless him for the good done in secret. Many a man, in the home of which I know for the most part of the simple life, has been a modest benefactor who had done good in secret. The era of development in which he lived and worked is drawing to its conclusion. Such a career as his may, probably will, never come again, for we come to other days and other manners. But the greatness, the nobility, the eternal and the man, thank God, are eternal and will live with us, and in his example, time without end."

Joseph H. Choate, who followed Senator Root, said that Mr. Morgan "wrote his own epitaph and told in one short sentence the whole story of his life" when "in that examination at Washington to which he looked forward with so much dread and from which he emerged with so much glory," he said that "character is the true secret of all success in life."

Mr. Choate spoke of Mr. Morgan's immediate ancestors, who, he said, he had known "as a young man does the old." He said he believed that "the stuff that is born in a man contributes quite as much to his success in life as what he himself acquires and achieves."

"I knew him first," said Mr. Choate, "when he had just returned from school and was a clerk in the office. I believe, of course, that he was a clerk in the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. And from that day on until the day that he laid down his life in Rome it was one continuous, steady, unbroken march of progress from strength to strength and always from glory to glory."

"If the great mass and number of his gifts through his seventy-six years could be recorded and accounted for—I do not think he ever kept any ledger account showing what he gave away—it would be, I believe, a colossal fortune, approximating perhaps that which he left behind him. If that great company of his beneficiaries who were made mourners by his death could be gathered together and march in procession it would surround the world as good as yet this great man, who was as good as he was great—and that is what

makes him greater still—this man who was such a patriot, such a lover of his country, such a constant benefactor of his race, was subject often to the most serious calamity. 'Be thou chaste as ice, as pure as snow, thou shalt not escape calumny.' Nobody ever found that more true than this great American, especially in the last twenty years of his life, when he was trying with all the ardor and vigor that was in him to benefit his fellow citizens and the world at large.

"It was instigated largely for political purposes and also by malicious rivalry, but so confident was he always of his own rectitude, so sure was the rest of the world of his absolute purity and uprightness of character that it all did him no harm."

Robert W. de Forest, director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, described Mr. Morgan as "basically the greatest art amateur, the greatest art collector of his time." He said Mr. Morgan rarely erred in matters pertaining to the arts.

Mr. de Forest told many stories illustrating Mr. Morgan's quickness of appreciation. One of them concerned a Gothic statuette in his library of which Mr. de Forest had inquired.

"I said, 'Mr. Morgan, how did you possibly get that?' 'Why,' he said, 'I was walking along a street in Paris when I passed a man carrying something under his cloak. I saw that he had a statue. I asked him what he was doing with it. He said he wanted to sell it. I took him to my hotel and in five minutes became its owner.'"

His Love for Art.

"Later," said Mr. de Forest, "experts told him he had obtained a masterpiece of an insignificant price. He added: 'Mr. Morgan frequently paid large prices. He used to say, 'No price is too large for an object of unquestioned beauty and known authenticity.'"

Mr. de Forest told of a reception at the Metropolitan Museum of Art at which a woman appeared with a baby in her arms and of how after she had passed, Mr. Morgan had sent to learn the baby's name "so that I can make it a life fellow of the museum." Mr. de Forest reminded him that it would cost him \$1000, but Mr. Morgan said: "So much the better," and the baby, the child of one of the museum attendants as it turned out, is now a life member.

In conclusion Mr. de Forest said: "Mr. Morgan never saw all his collections assembled together. He had only his pictures, and not all of those, have been unpacked. But I am sure his satisfaction in having them exhibited together would not have been the selfish pleasure of seeing them himself, but the pleasure of the sight of them was giving to his fellow countrymen."

Ex-Mayor Seth Low paid high tribute to Mr. Morgan's qualities as a citizen. Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, vice-president of the National City Bank, presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York directs that there be placed upon its records its sentiments of deep reverence for the memory of John Pierpont Morgan, man of character, its enduring appreciation of the dominant force for good which he wielded through a long life of masterful endeavor and far-reaching accomplishment; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be suitably engrossed and sent to the family and that the entire proceedings of this meeting be compiled in a memorial volume."

CHURCH HONORS MR. MORGAN

St. George's Vestry Adopts a Laudatory Resolution.

St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, of which the late J. Pierpont Morgan was senior warden, has appointed from its vestry a committee to assist the Morgan family and the clergy of St. George's in making arrangements for the funeral of Mr. Morgan.

The funeral is to be held in St. George's on a date to be fixed later. The committee consists of Seth Low, William Edmund Curtis and John Richert, clerk of the vestry. The Junior warden, Dr. Fulton Cutting, is also on the committee to assist the family.

The vestry of the church adopted the following minute at a special meeting:

"The vestry of St. George's parish in special meeting assembled on this second day of April, 1913, places on record its profound sorrow for the death of the senior warden of the parish, John Pierpont Morgan. Mr. Morgan was elected vestryman in 1885 and became junior warden in 1887 and senior warden in 1907. In place of five years he therefore, served the church as professed by his counsel and his generous support."

"This vestry knows that however men may sow it is God that gives the increase, and here and now we record our gratitude to God for the many blessings He has given to St. George's through Mr. Morgan and, most of all, for Mr. Morgan himself. He has been a blessing to our parish, to our city and to our country. He has been a blessing to all of us and among us during all these years. We shall miss him for his uniform kindness, for his simple heartedness, for his burning willingness to house and be spent for St. George's, and for the larger communion to which St. George's belongs."

"To the members of his family we offer our profound sympathy, a sympathy pulsating with a friendship for him born of intimate association, of sincere admiration and of true regard; and we earnestly pray God, in His name, that our Master, that as their day is, so their strength may be."

A resolution that copies of the minute be engrossed and transmitted to the family and that it be printed in the church papers was adopted.

The rector of St. George's is the Rev. Karl Relland. St. George's is the largest Episcopal parish in America worshipping in one church. Its communicants number 5,262 and the number of persons directly connected with it is about 8,000.

J. P. MORGAN & CO. RESUMES.

Bank Reopened Yesterday for General Business.

The house of J. P. Morgan & Co. resumed its routine of business yesterday. The notice of announcement of the death of Mr. Morgan, which had been on the door since Monday, was removed yesterday, and the lowered shades of the firm were raised and the course of business taken up again.

The partners usually present, with the exception of J. P. Morgan, Jr., were at the offices.

Mrs. Lydie Recovering.

ROCHESTER, Minn., April 3.—Mrs. Philip M. Lydie, who was operated on here by the Mayo brothers several days ago, passed a good night and is much stronger.

Telegram sent to Mrs. Lydie and friends in New York announcing that there is no occasion for anxiety.

MR. MORGAN'S BODY ARRIVES IN PARIS

Friends Meet Funeral Car at
Station—Wreaths Placed
on the Coffin.

TAKEN AROUND THE CITY

French Government Will Award
Special Honors on Arrival at Havre.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, April 3.—The Simplon Express carrying two special cars arrived at the Gare de Lyon at 11:30 to-night with the body of J. Pierpont Morgan, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee and Dr. Dixon of New York.

Mr. Herrick, the American Ambassador; R. W. Bliss, Secretary of the American Embassy; Mrs. H. H. Harjes, and H. P. Harold, Werner Herold and Llewellyn Harjes, the bankers, were on the platform of the station, as well as Jacques Seligman, the art collector; Junius S. and George Seligman, nephew of the dead financier, and a daughter from the Franco-American committee, carrying a wreath.

The car containing the coffin was open and some magnificent floral offerings from Mr. and Mrs. Harjes, Mr. Seligman, Mr. Munroe, the banker, and the Franco-American committee, were placed on the casket. Mr. and Mrs. Satterlee, Dr. Dixon and Miss Hamilton, a granddaughter of the dead financier, continued with the train to Havre.

Here further inconveniences were obviated by sending the funeral car around the city on the circular railway to the Orst-Etat Railway. On this road the car will run directly alongside the steamship France, upon which the body of Mr. Morgan will be taken to New York.

The French Government has decided to give full military honors to the body of Mr. Morgan upon the arrival of his body at Havre. These honors will be such as are due a commander of the Legion of Honor, which distinction was held by Mr. Morgan.

The troops which will be assembled with its colors and headed by a colonel, a squadron of cavalry and a battery of artillery in full dress to the music of brass bands, will accompany the body of Mr. Morgan to the ship.

Mr. Harjes, who did not go to Havre, issued the following statement as a contradiction to the rumor that Mr. Morgan's death was due to the hardening of the arteries. The statement is dated "Grand Hotel, Rome, March 31," and is signed by Prof. Bastianelli, Dr. M. Allen Starr and Dr. Dixon. It says:

"When Mr. Morgan left New York on January 3 he was a very tired man physically and mentally. His digestion and nutrition were impaired.

"It was hoped his usual trip to Egypt would be a great benefit to him. His rest and building up his nervous force, especially as he had no organic disease. His appetite, however, failed, and consequently his strength and weight did not improve.

"He contracted a severe cold in Egypt, which further weakened him. There a state of mental depression and feebleness developed. When he arrived at Cairo he was very much run down.

"During the three weeks at Cairo he improved mentally and physically. His powers of concentration and memory showed no impairment. The trip to Rome did not fatigue him.

"He continued to gain slowly for ten days, a week before his death his strength began to fail and he was put to bed. Wednesday afternoon he became delirious, and extreme exhaustion followed. This continued until Sunday evening, when he passed away peacefully. He died at noon on Monday."

Before leaving Rome the French Charge d'Affaires deposited a wreath in behalf of Aix-les-Bains, which has been looking forward to April 24 when Mr. Morgan was to have inaugurated a hospital which he had given to the place. He also was to have received a gold medal on behalf of the mutual benefit organization and the Government.

DR. GLICKSTEIN'S THIRD ARREST.

Physician Held Again on Charge of Making Smoking Opium.

Dr. Abraham Glickstein of 218 Henry street, who was indicted recently by the Federal Grand Jury for smuggling and selling opium and then reindicted in criminal proceedings arrested again yesterday by customs agents, who say they found a large quantity of crude opium in the doctor's office.

The prisoner was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields on a charge of manufacturing smoking opium and held in \$2,000 bail for examination on April 11. He was already under a bond of \$5,000 on the prior charges.

FIVE ADMIT STRIKE MURDER.

Italians Get Prison Terms for Hood Rubber Co. Killing.

BOSTON, April 3.—The trial of the five men charged with the killing of Francesco Cirillo during the Hood Rubber Company strike in East Watervtown last November was closed in the Superior Criminal Court at East Cambridge this afternoon. The trial started Monday and after a conference to-day between both sides and Judge Chase the prisoners pleaded guilty to manslaughter.

The three men who did the shooting, Vincenzo Litagge, Tommaso Pittante and Gabriele Lepore, were sentenced to from six to ten years. Luigi Licata and Francesco Falbo, each got a year in the House of Correction.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

"A Midsummer Night's Dream" was presented at Philadelphia last night by a cast made up of fifty girls from the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind at Overbrook.

The schooner Clifford M. Carson is fast around Tennessee Reef in the Florida Straits, according to a wireless despatch to the revenue cutter service.

One man was killed and ten others were burned and injured when the plant of the Woods & Lloyd Company, manufacturers of glass house supplies, was destroyed yesterday.

Charles Pennington, 50 years old, a promoter, was shot and killed yesterday when he attempted to force his way into the flat of Harry Parrell, a Chicago anarchist. Pennington evidently thought it was his apartment.

CHAUFFEURS' 2-TROUSER SUITS

Special at \$24.50

Doubly fortified indeed against the wear and tear of motoring is the chauffeur who has one of these Smart Suits of splendid, durable whipcord, with his choice of trousers or breeches—two pairs of either or one pair of each. And a further choice of Norfolk Jacket or French Pleat Sack, in two shades of gray and one of tan.

Mail and Phone Orders
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BROADWAY AT 49TH ST.

MAKESHIFT COURT TOO SMALL TO HOLD CROWD

Chief Magistrate McDoo Orders Hundreds From Old Building.

Long sessions have been in order since Chief Magistrate William McDoo took the bench last Tuesday in the Third District Court, First street and Second avenue, formerly held in the old Essex Market building, which is soon to be demolished.

The court has an average of over 100,000 visitors a year. The population within the jurisdiction of the court is estimated at a trifle under 2,000,000. A captain and six court attendants have charge of the conduct of the court.

The court room will seat about 200. It is on the second floor of an old building used by a dry goods merchant for many years as a department store. He gave it up because he thought the building was getting too old.

At 11:30 yesterday morning every seat in the court room was taken. The hall leading to the court room door was crowded with men and women, some carrying small children, waiting to be admitted. The Chief Magistrate happened to see the crowd in the hall from the bench.

"Captain," he said, "what are all those people doing out there? Surely they cannot all have business in this court. Clear them out. It is a violation of the fire laws. See that it is done at once."

Capt. Andrew Dunlop of the court attendants hurried to the rear of the room and aided by his staff managed to get the people out on the street, where a line was formed that reached around on to Second avenue. In all, about 100 people were in and out of the court room.

Sometimes the business of the court is suspended with in two short sessions, depending usually upon the despatch with which the Magistrate sees fit to dispose of the cases. Chief Magistrate McDoo inquires carefully into each case, and as a result it is 6 o'clock before court adjourns.

During the morning twenty men were elected for talking or failing to keep awake. Six women were separated at various times for talking. He had to caution five lawyers, thirteen policemen, and two inspectors of the Street Cleaning Department for the same thing. Fifteen children had to be pacified in the course of the session.

The clerks in the complaint room made out 138 legal papers. There were forty-six prisoners in the pen. The captain himself answered over 100 queries.

FIFTEEN INDIANS GRADUATED.

Progress of Race Shown in Exercises at Carlisle School.

CARLETON, Pa., April 6.—Fifteen Indians from nearly as many scattered tribes were graduated from the Government Indian School here yesterday afternoon. In place of orations and essays the graduates gave demonstrations of work taught at the institution.

There were present Pennsylvania State officials, Representatives and Senators, and visitors from the Department of the Interior and the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, besides many old and famous Indian chiefs from the West, a host garbed in the habiliments of their race.

There was shown, when the curtains in the gymnasium were pulled back, a stage equipped with charts showing how to grade land with charts showing how to grade land, Peter Eastman, a graduate, gave a descriptive talk on "Farming at School and at Home."

The synductive talks were accompanied by the proper stage setting. Some subjects were "Sewing," by Lida O. Wheelock, "Home Building," by Joseph H. Broker, who with assistants, erected a house on the stage and showed how it should be done, and "Sanitation in Indian Homes," by Francis Pamburn.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Excellent Summer Hotels in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado

Each year Colorado becomes more and more the summer play ground, not only for our own people, but for those who come from abroad.

One reason is that in addition to the marvelous health giving climate, and the joy of living that one feels in Colorado, the people there have been wise in establishing thoroughly good and comfortable hotels, boarding houses and ranch houses, where visitors can live on the fat of the land and even in luxury if that is demanded.

We have books and maps and pamphlets describing Colorado and telling in detail about these living places. The prices charged and the names of the proprietors. In looking forward to your summer trip, will you allow me to send you these, and will you also call on me for further detailed information about Colorado, for it is my duty and pleasure to assist in making plans for Colorado outings. No charge. It is part of the Burlington Route (U. S. & C. R. R.) service. Just let me know that you are interested.

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With Coward Extension Heel

observes the anatomical laws of foot-structure, and is readily adjusted to the heel and arch elevation required, without restricting the action of the foot muscles. The remedial character of this shoe is never in evidence. It may be worn without embarrassment.

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BRIDGE UNSAFE FOR AUTOS.

Half Million Dollar Structure May Drop Machines Into Water.

New Brunswick, N. J., April 3.—The bridge between Perth Amboy and South Amboy, which cost \$500,000 before it was finished, virtually was condemned to-day by Col. Edwin A. Stevens, State Commissioner of Roads. The bridge is crossed by nearly every automobile on its way from New York or New England to the New Jersey seashore resorts.

Col. Stevens has inspected the bridge with State Engineer McKenzie and State Bridge Engineer McIntyre, and has notified the Middlesex county engineer, Alvin R. Fox, that it is in urgent need of repairs.

FLAGLER LOSES NO GROUND.

Physicians Regard the Capitalist's Condition as Favorable.

PALE BEACH, April 3.—Henry M. Flagler, who had a relapse on Tuesday and then rallied, remains in about the same condition as yesterday.

He has been taking nourishment all day. His physicians regard the capitalist's condition as favorable.

FACE WAS A SIGHT WITH PIMPLES

And Blackheads. Pimples Large and Festered Up. Doctor Advised Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Also Cured Baby of Milk Crust.

82 Taylor St., Washington, N. J. "Ever since I was a small girl I had pimples and black